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DEWEY ASKED TO EXPLAIN?

The State Department Not Inclined to Believe it.

DEWEY'S RECEPTION AT NAPLES

Issue of Gold Certificates—Atlanta's Mayor Must Resign—No New Fever Cases—Issue of Gold Certificates.

Paris, By Cable.—A dispatch to the Libre Parole says the Austrian government asked Admiral Dewey to explain the statement said to have been made by him, that the next war of the United States would be with Germany and that the United States would be supported by England. To this request the Libre Parole says Admiral Dewey replied that he would deny nothing he had said, and thereupon advanced the date of his departure from Trieste.

Washington, Special. Regarding the published statement accredited to a French paper, to the effect that the Austrian government made a demand upon Admiral Dewey to confirm or deny his alleged statement to the effect that our next war would be with Germany, the State Department officials point out that it would be a glaring breach of diplomatic proprieties to communicate on a diplomatic subject with a United States naval officer directly, and outside of the lawful channels. It would, moreover, be a matter of complaint should Austria have addressed Admiral Dewey on a matter relating entirely to Germany and the United States.

Naples, By Cable.—Admiral Dewey who arrived Saturday, from Trieste, on board the United States cruiser Olympia, was visited by Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings, secretary of the United States embassy at Rome; Mr. Richard C. Parsons, second secretary of the embassy; Mr. Hector De Castro, United States consul general here, and the vice consul, Mr. Charles M. Wood.

The admiral commanding this station, the commander of the garrison, and the prefect also visited Admiral Geo. Dewey on board the Olympia and the American admiral returned their visits. Forty American tourists afterward visited the Olympia. Admiral Dewey and the crew of the Olympia are all in good health. It is said the cruiser will only remain here eight or ten days.

Issue of Gold Certificates.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Treasury Department has made requisition upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of $10,000,000 gold certificates, in denominations of $20 each. The Treasurer now holds a large unissued supply of certificates of the larger denominations. It is the evident intention of the Treasury Department to be in a position to issue gold certificates freely for gold coin, should the fall movement of currency lead to a demand at the Treasury for gold certificates, in exchange for gold coin. It is to be noted that while gold coins can be freely had in denominations of fives and tens, the law restricts the issue of gold certificates to denominations of $20 or multiples thereof. It is a debatable question, therefore, whether gold certificates will adequately meet the demand for money of small denominations.

Chicago Platform Democrats.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—The executive committee of the Chicago platform Democrats, of which Thomas W. Cantwell, of this city, is secretary, Friday issued a call for a conference to be held at Syracuse, on August 9th, to perfect arrangements for the proper organization of the party in this State for the coming national convention.

Trouble Expected in Hayti.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Hayti is in a state of ferment, perhaps from sympathy with the neighboring State of San Domingo. United States Minister Powell has cabled the State Department that the presence of a United States warship may be required, if the present threatening conditions continue to insure the safety of the United States legation and consulates.

No New Cases of Fever.

Hampton, Va., Special.—There are absolutely no new developments in the situation at the Soldiers' Home. "No new cases and no deaths," was Saturday's report, and a general impression prevails in this section that all danger of the epidemic getting outside the Home has passed. The official statement to be issued from the hospital, is now being made up, and will state that since the discovery of the disease in the Home, one week ago, there have been 42 cases and 11 deaths. In Phoebus no new cases have been reported, and the only case thus far reported is improving.

Mayor Woodward Must Resign.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—On a vote of 17 to 3, the resignation of Mayor James G. Woodward, of this city, was asked for at a secret caucus of the city council and board of aldermen, held Saturday afternoon. Mayor Woodward was charged with drunkenness, several weeks ago, when impeachment proceedings were threatened. At that time the mayor promised to reform, but it is now charged that he has broken faith with the city council.

101 Years Old.

Brooklyn, Ind., Special.—Mrs. Kate Medaris, one hundred and one years old, is dead at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. L. T. Apple, of this place. She was born in North Carolina June 24th, 1798. She leaves one hundred and thirty living descendants—two sons, 30 grand-children, 82 great grandchildren, fifteen great great grandson, who was born to Mr. and Mrs. Orval Belew at Friendswood, March 10, 1899.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of "Star Route" fame, is visiting Washington.

The small gunboats Frolic, Hawk and Dorothea will be fitted for service at the Norfolk yard.

Senator Joe Blackburn is very ill at Versailles, Ky., and may not take part in the pending campaign.

Under the census apportionment Mississippi is divided into four supervisor districts. Two of the supervisors will be white and two colored.

Baltimore has quarantined against Newport, News, Hampton and Old Point Comfort.

Southern leaders say that the Democratic party will maintain its individuality and will serve its relations with Populism.

In view of the yellow fever outbreak at the Hampton Soldiers' Home, Richmond has quarantined against Old Point and Hampton.

The North.

Wheat is rotting in the fields in Minnesota for lack of harvest hands.

Augusta J. Schechter, 228 Madison avenue, New York dislocated her jaw by yawning.

Secretary Gage says he will not reply to the last letter of the Civil Service Reform League.

Secretary Hitchcock has announced that the sale of the Cass Lake lands, in Minnesota, will begin November 1.

Martin Dotz, just released from Bridewell prison, was arrested in Chicago charged with having married six women, four of whom are now living.

Miss Fannie Goodwin, milliner of Fairview, Pa., shot and mortally wounded Bryan Allegree. She charged that he had slandered her.

In a freight collision at Dennison, Ariz., Engineer McLeod and Brakeman Constable were killed.

The smelter strike at Denver, Col., has been compromised by the Board of Arbitration, for 10 per cent. increase in wages.

The bills of restaurant keepers for feeding policemen during the recent street car strike in New York approximate $35,000.

After the naval reunion at Philadelphia, September 1, Admiral Sampson's fleet will sail from Newport, R. I., to meet Dewey.

At Benton Harbor, Mich., a passenger train scattered a pile of baggage, and Miss Clara Henley was fatally injured by a flying trunk.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the capture and return to Chicago of Daniel Coughlin, who was once sentenced for the murder of Dr. Cronin, and is now charged with jury bribing.

The health officer of New York sees little danger of the fever reaching that port. No quarintine has been established.

The fire at Tupper Lake, New York, Sunday morning destroyed 69 buildings and nearly wiped out the town. Loss $150,000.

It is officially announced that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States has been elevated to the peerge.

Foreign.

Minister Hunter has entered a protest against the expulsion from Guatemala of an American citizen, J. B. Richards.

It has been decided that sixteen Filipino actors, now at San Francisco, shall be allowed to fill their engagement at the Omaha Exposition.

The Irish agricultural and technical instruction bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords. The sale of food and drugs bill was adopted.

At Poonah, India, 56 deaths occurred from the plague in 59 hours, making the total 261.

In Matanzas, Cuba, an American wearing Spanish colors in his hat was stoned by a mob of Cubans.

The trouble between the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway and its engineers and firemen has been settled.

The Canadian House of Commons has adopted a resolution of sympathy for the Outlanders in the Transvaal.

The Cuban National Party Committee has voted to make no demonstration on the entrance to Havana of the family of General Gomez.

Le Soir of Paris, announces that Colonel Du Paty de Clam was liberated Wednesday.

The House of Commons at Ottawa has adopted a resolution expressing Canada's sympathy with the Uitlanders of the Transvaal.

A clash between Dreyfusites and Nationalists has occurred in the streets of Rennes, France.

Miscellaneous.

A plan for the distribution of armor on the new battleship Maine has been approved by the Navy Department.

Bureau chiefs have been notified by Secretary Long that they will not be allowed to criticize each other in official papers.

General Merritt is making arrangements to transfer the garrison at Fort Monroe to Battery Point at the mouth of the Delaware.

It is said in Santo Domingo that General Gomez, the Cuban leader, may be offered the Presidency if the revolution which is imminent succeeds.

A Halifax, N. S., dispatch says that four men were crushed to death and seven seriously injured in a wreck of a construction train on the Midland railway, in Harris county.

Tied to a Tree and Shot.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Special.—Henry Novels, a negro who attempted to assault Miss Rosalia Davis was captured Monday, and was identified by Miss Davis. He was immediately tied to a tree and shot to death by the angry crowd.

Legation as An Asylum.

Port-Au-Prince, By Cable.—The political situation is causing anxiety. Numerous arrests have been made. Among those taken into custody are M. Doubillon, a former Minister of the Interior and M. Du Vivier, a newspaper man. Du Vivier made strong resistance and succeeded in entering the United States legation, dragging with him the officers detailed to take him into custody. The officers, however, were able to take their prisoner outside the legation doors.

TWO DEATHS FROM FEVER.

The Situation is Said to Be More Favorable.

EPIDEMIC SEEMS CHECKED.

Surgeon General Wyman Gives a Word of Caution—All Except Eleven of the Inmates of the Indian School are in the North.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Official reports of the Marine Hospital Service from the Soldiers' Home at Hampton show that the yellow fever situation there continues favorable. Surgeon White reports to Dr. Wyman that there is nothing suspicious in the town of Hampton. There were no new cases and only two deaths at the Home Friday, according to a report from Dr. Vickery, the surgeon at the institution, sent to the surgeon general. Dr. Vickery expressed the opinion that the immune help on the way there should be sufficient, as the epidemic seems to be checked. The cordon around the Home and the immediately adjoining village of Phoebus, Surgeon White says, is as tight as he ever saw it at any place. Surgeon General Wyman, in speaking of the situation, inferentially uttered a word of caution against too sanguine views of the checking of the erldemic at this time, which might result in a relaxation of the precautions which should be maintained against the spread of the fever. He said:

"There are certain factors in the situation which make it encouraging and they are, first, that the disease was discovered very promptly, compared with usual outbreaks in an institution where all the inmates were under good control. It was recognized much quicker than it would have been in a commercial community, because all the cases and all the deaths were brought to the notice of one man. Another favorable factor is that the latitude is not extremely South. Nevertheless it should be remembered that in Brunswick, Ga., in 1893, a little more than two weeks after the last reported death other cases appeared."

In response to an inquiry as to the situation and needs at the Indian School of Hampton, the following dispatch was received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

"Rigid quarantine for and against us. All Indians except eleven boys are in the North. They are efficient and faithful in the general guard duties. Am authorized to say that the possibility of infection is remote.

(Signed) "F. C. BRIGGS."

The school has a total enrollment of 138 pupils and the news that all but 11 of them are away and out of the fever district relieves the apprehension of the authorities here.

Are They Living Too High?

Havana, By Cable.—Considerable comment was caused here by the publication of a dispatch from the United States, embodying the charge made by a leading New York newspaper, that Governor General Brooke, Brigadier General Ludlow, military governor of Havana; Collector Tasker Bliss and Major Davis, sanitary officer at Havana, have been receiving extra allowances out of the Cuban revenues to maintain themselves in luxury. The feeling among Americans in Havana is that this charge is based upon a serious misapprehension of the facts. The suggestion of luxurious living perplexes the Cubans, who are in a position to contrast the democratic way in which men holding the high rank held by General Brooke and Ludlow conduct their establishments with the prodigal habits of the old Spanish regime.

The Commission Overdue.

Washington, Special.—The non-arrival of the Samoan commission is beginning to attract comment in official quarters, as it is thought some new complication may have arisen in Samoa to keep the commission there. The last report was that the party would leave Apia on July 18th, and if this had been carried out, the commission would have been due in San Francisco before the present time.

Destroyed by Forest Fire.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The following telegram was received at the War Department Friday:

"Vancouver Barracks, Wash., August 3.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Captain Hovey reports the destruction of Camp Dyea, from forest fires on the 28th. He reports no injuries to the men. Some subsistence and quartermaster's supplies were destroyed. The amount has not yet been determined. He succeeded in moving the command and supplies to Skaguay.

(Signed) "McCAIN."

"Acting Assistant Adjutant General in Absence of Department Commander."

Weekly Trade Review.

New York, Special.—R.G. Dun & Co in their Weekly Review of Trade say July failures have been smaller than in any month of which there is record, being May, and trading failures smaller than in any other month. Surprising contrasts are shown by comparison of small with large failures in different years, and in no class of business without some large failures not attributable to present influences, does the aggregate equal the average of the past six years.

Bryan Addresses the Epworth Assembly.

Ludington, Mich., Special.—About 6,000 people were on the Epworth Assembly grounds Friday when Colonel Bryan was driven in to deliver his address on "Pending Problems." His first propositions related to the religious and moral principles underlying his political philosophy of equal taxation. The money question and anti-trust and anti-imperialism arguments followed, and the efforts of the eloquent orator were received with applause. Later Colonel Bryan spoke in the street for 15 minutes. He left this evening by steamer for Manitowoc, Wis.

STATE NEWS.

T. D. Roseman Drowned.

News of the death of Mr. T. D. Roseman by drowning reaching Salisbury Saturday afternoon caused expressions of deep regret. Very few details of the accident are known yet and those only from a little boy who was dispatched to town at once with his sad message. At half past eleven Saturday morning Mr. Roseman started out to have a night's seining at Boone's Ford, on the Yadkin just above its junction, with the South Yadkin, with Messrs. D. L. Arey and M. L. Bean. Coming to Swicegood's ferry, on the South river, they were unable to make the ferry people hear their calls. The stream being only about 100 feet wide at this point, Mr. Roseman volunteered to swim over and bring back the boat, presumably not waiting to take off his clothes, it being a public ferry. While swimming over he was seized with cramp and sank before aid could reach him. Mr. Roseman was a resident of Salisbury and was well known. He was a man of considerable means. He was married twice and leaves a wife, who is a daughter of Sheriff Monroe, of Rowan county, and six children. Deceased was between 35 and 40 years of age.

A. Misenheimer's House Burned.

The elegant country home of Mr. Abner Misenheimer, of No. 5 township, Cabarrus county, was totally destroyed by fire at midnight Friday night. All household effects were consumed, except two feather beds, which the occupants of the house carried out with them as they escaped from the leaping, roaring flames. The origin of the fire is not known, but believed to be incendiary. Loss about $1,200; no insurance.

Who Shall Appoint Counsel?

There is an interesting clash between the corporation commission and the Governor over the employment of counsel in the assessment cases which come up before Judge Simonton at Asheville. The commission has selected counsel; Governor Russell claims that he alone can pay or select, and that he will do the selecting. But the commissioners know perfectly well that the next Legislature will pass a bill to pay the fees of the counsel the commission may employ. The commission it is true, has no fund for counsel fees. It will go ahead. Of course the Governor will get the "short," as he always does in State affairs.

Should be Redeemable.

Gardner Bros., of Cherryville, Gaston county, writes the State Treasurer that the trade checks they are using are transferrable and therefore not prohibited by law. The evident intention of the Legislature, however, was to compel the person or firm issuing these checks to redeem them in money when not used in the purchase of goods. That this is not done is the charge against Gardner Bros. The Treasurer has referred the matter to the Attorney General.

A Generous Gift.

Mr. A. F. Page, of Raleigh, has recently given six thousand dollars to the Methodist Home for Orphans and Retired Preachers to be established in Raleigh. He is one man who, when he gives with his right hand, does not let his left hand know it, but in this instance the trustees of the Home have felt it proper to print the name of the generous donor.

State News in Notes.

Salisbury will vote September 4th on a $100,000 issue of public improvement bonds.

Bethel voted on a proposition to establish a dispensary. The Reflector says it was defeated.

Including five new suits that are to be brought at the next term of court, there are twenty divorce cases on the Guilford Superior Court docket.

Chauncey Davis, the negro who last spring burned the Battle residence, Cool Springs, in Edgecomb county, has been sentenced to hang at Tarboro, September 7th.

The National Flower Commission at a recent meeting in Asheville decided to recommend the golden rod as the national flower. It is the only distinctive flower found in all parts of the United States.

A. C. Flynn, a merchant who lives at Pleasantville, Rockingham county, shot and killed his brother. He claimed it was accidental, but the coroner's jury found that it was premeditated. There had been bad blood between them.

Several political events are scheduled for this month, these being barbecues and picnics at Old Fort on the 19th and Clinton on the 24th. The constitutional amendment will be discussed by the different political parties.

Fireman's Tournament at Greensboro.

Friday was the last day of the tournament. The horse reel race, two hundred yards dash, lay three hundred feet of hose, was won by Newbern, in 43 4-5 seconds. Goldsboro No. 1 was second. The quick steaming contest was won by Newbern, which got steam and threw water in two minutes and twenty-eight seconds and a quarter. The hundred yard individual dash was won by Garnegey, of Goldsboro.

Negroes Beaten at Pana.

Pana, Ill., Special.—Three negroes who arrived in Pana Friday, were set upon by sympathizers of the union miners, pelted with stones and missles of evercharacter, and driven out of the city. In the party who assaulted the blacks were a number of the wives and sons. One of the negroes was badly used up. During the compulsory exodus of the negroes, it is claimed by their assailants that they were fired upon four times from the Springside Mining Company's tipple but none of the shots took effect.

HE CAN'T FOOL HIS WIFE.

Bill Arp Says the Old Lady Will Find Out

WHEN SHE IS NOT CONSULTED.

Bill Cut Down Some Trees While Mrs. Arp Was Absent — Topics Discussed — He Quotes From Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln said, "You may fool some of the people all the time—you may fool all the people some of the time, but you can't fool fool all the people all the time." That's so, I reckon, but I will add that a man can't fool his wife at all. She catches up with him by instinct. My wife has been away to Rome and so I took advantage of her absence and had two trees cut down. One was dying at the top and the other was crowding two other trees and doing no good. But she is utterly hostile to cutting down a tree and so I have to do it while she is away. One of them was cut down low to the ground and after every chip and twig was cleared up I had grass put over the place where the tree was. I was going to do the other the same way but I got sick and she came home prematurely and there was the stump grinning with its fresh cut edges. I was getting better, but when I saw her coming I took a horizontal attitude on the couch and tried to look sick and sad and melancholy. It was two days before she noticed that stump and when she called my attention to it I told her that it was an old stump and had been there for years. She never said anything, but there was a doubtful expression on her tranquil countenance. If there were no grandchildren around here I could get along, but they let the cat out of the bag every time and I am the victim. I don't remember ever seeing that stump before," said she, but I persuaded her that the late rains had colored it. When she found me out, I assured her that the tree was hollow and was bound to die soon and that its proximity to the other trees prevented their expansion and that expansion was now the policy of the country. "Yes," said she, "I suppose we must cut down the smaller trees so that the larger ones can have more room. We must kill off the Filipinos for the same reason. I wonder how many of the poor creatures they have killed. If our people kill a black brute down here, they make an awful fuss about it, but they are killing thousands because they are defending their native land. It is all very strange to me."

I don't like some of our governor's late utterances. The daily paper prints in big lines that he said the man or men who lynched a negro were as guilty in the sight of God as the negro they lynched. Surely he didn't sayit. The reporter must have misquoted him again. It does not sound like him. There is no such theology in the books. If God had not have put a mark upon Cain anybody might have slain him. Moses had to provide cities of refuge for those who accidentally killed anybody, lest the avengers of blood should pursue and overtake and slay him. The avenges of blood were recognized factors in the administration of the law. What would have been the punishment of these black brutes in Moses's time for their outrages we cannot imagine, for with the Jews no such crimes were known, and to this day no such crime is known among them. As a race they are the purest people in their domestic relations. Husbands are loyal and true and kind to their wives and wives to their husbands; children are obedient to their parents and affectionate to one another. But here among us are a numerous people who seem utterly devoid of those family virtues that are the safeguards of all good government. Within the last thirty years they have grown from childhood to manhood and have become infinitely worse than their fathers and mothers were while in slavery. There are more bastard negroes in and around this city than those born in wedlock. They are not mulatoes, but they are negroes of full blood. The moral degeneracy of the race is alarming. The state convicts and county convicts now aggregate over four thousand, and all of them have come to maturity since the close of the civil war. The morals of these negroes gets worse and worse and their outrages upon white women more frequent and more brutal. Our people are shocked and whisper to one another, who will be the next victim. When the savage Indians burned the homes and tomahawked the women and children our forefathers pursued them by day and by night and had their revenge. We have a people among us many of whom are worse than savages, and every man among us who is loyal to his wife or mother or sister or daughter is an avenger of blood and should never stop until the brute is caught and slain. For such there are no cities of refuge and no horns of the altar for him to lay hold of. This is one crime that makes a man an outlaw and the people have no more fear of provoking the vengeance of God than did Governor Candler when he was leading his brave men against the enemy and crying at the top of his voice, "Shoot 'em, boys! Shoot 'em! Kill the last rascal; come on boys; Come on and follow me!" He never thought of giving them a trial by jury nor of being guilty of murder. Let governors proclaim in their prefunctory fashion—let preachers and judges speak ex-cathedra from the pulpit and the bench, our people will lynch a brute as soon as they can catch him, and it is no sign of lawlessness, either. You cannot find in any state a better citizenship than in Early county, and my letters from friends who live there defend them most heartily from all their slanderers. If you wish to hear the truth, just sound the common people—the country people, the working people who live in the peril of these outrages—the people who are too poor to move to towns or cities—the people who are of all people the most obedient to law—the people who serve on our juries and work the roads, and nurse their sick neighbors and bury their dead, and who gather at the humble church on the Sabbath day and worship God. These are the lynchers for this particular crime and always will be. If a thoughtless, reckless element joins them it cannot be helped. The people of our county of Bartow, I suppose, are a fair sample of the people of Georgia. There has been but one hanging in twenty-two years. We have no white citizens in the chaingang, nobody ever shoots or fights in our streets. Sometimes at long intervals there is a small fight between lawyers in the courthouse, while court is in session, and the judge on hand to stop it, but nothing more. But nine out of ten of our grand and petit juries would lynch a negro for this crime as soon as they could catch him. Ex-Governor Jones, of Arkansas, has got sense—common sense—and he says: "All this stuff about the law's delay provoking lynchings is the merest nonsense. When this crime is committed no man stops to think or to care whether the brute will be tried next week or next year. They want vengeance right now and they are going to have it, and that is human nature in all civilized countries and is to be commended rather than condemned."

And so let Governor Candler reconsider and take back, if he said it. He can with propriety teach us patriotism and the purity of politics, but his "obiter dictu," as the lawyers call it, on our guilt or innocence before God is "ultra vires"—it is beyond his jurisdiction and hence goes for nothing.

But we are all getting along pretty well. Two weeks ago it looked like starvation was staring us in the face. The garden had dried up, the corn was perishing away; everything save cotton had withered, but the rains came in with the dog days, which this year began on the 20th, and the change is wonderful. It looks like a miracle of grace. Verily, God moves in a mysterious way and, as the poet says,

"Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face."

Our second crop of garden vegetables is better than the first. We did not count on any more beans or squashes or cucumbers and the tomatoes were nearly dead, but everything is on a boom. Our roses are more beautiful than ever before and every morning I fill the vases with a fresh supply, and my wife smiles her sweet rewards. Verily, we cannot foresee what a kind Providence has in store for us. Now, if the Philippine war will be honorably closed and our northern brethren will apologize and be reconciled to us, and our negroes will behave and vote the Democratic ticket, we will all be happy —Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

LOVE OF PERFUMES

People in Power Have Always Used Them Lavishly.

The too free use of perfumes about the person has been avoided for many years, and held inadmissable in good society, the merest hint of a faint odor being all that was possibly allowed. Recently this edict of good taste has not been so strictly regarded, and such perfumes as violet and sandal-wood, both of them expensive ones when pure, together with heliotrope, are somewhat in favor again. It is quite likely that the very general wearing of large blue violets has led the way to this.

It is not easy to eradicate the love of perfumes anyway, for the nerves made to appreciate them will always demand satisfaction; and since the race, civilized or uncivilized, has existed, the love of perfumes has existed too. Even animals are sensitive to perfumes, and it used to be said that one of the helps of the great horse-tamer Rarey was a bunch of violets.

Emperors, and priests, and people in power, have always been lavish in their use of perfumes. Saladin washed down the walls of the Mosque of Omar with rose water, to make the Mohammedan heaven more attractive. Some of the houris were declared to have bodies of pure musk. The Turk has always been more fond of musk than the Occidental is.

At a later period than that of Richard's great foe one of the French monarchs—Louis Quinze, we think—used a different perfume for every day in the year, although some of the shades of variance must have been infinitesimal. It was a poetical custom of the court at about that period for two lovers to use the same perfume.

Our grandmothers, and theirs before them, sometimes scented their hairdressings by means of an apple stuck full of cloves and spices, kept a long time in the pomade, which was perhaps as simple a method and provided as simple an aroma as could have been invented. They loved, too, the odor of patchouli, with which everything coming from India or China in those rich old days of the India trade was loaded—somewhat too powerfully for modern taste; but perhaps they loved the scent more for its association with the wonderful shawls and scarfs and stuff which it accompanied than for itself.—Harper's Bazar.

What a Memory.

One rainy day in spring, says Stray Stories, an old Yorkshire fisherman returned to his native village after an absence of fifteen years, and fearfully sought the house which sheltered his deserted wife. Entering without knocking, he seated himself near the open door, took a long and vigorous pull at his dirty clay pipe, and nodded jerkily to "t'owd woman." "Mornin', Maria," he said, with affected unconcern. She looked up from the potatoes she was peeling, and tried to utter the scathing tirade she had fully rehearsed since his departure; but it would not come. "Ben," she said, instead, once more resuming her work, "bring thesen o'er to t' fire, an' Ah'll darn that hole i' thy jersey. Ah meant doin' t' day tha went away, but summat put me off!"

STILL IN A GREAT STIR.

The Developments in the Yellow Fever Situation.

FOUR CASES AT HAMPTON.

People Getting Away From the Vicinity as Fast as Possible—Governor Woodfin Says the Pestilence Will be Stamped Out.

Washington, D. C., Special—Advices received by Surgeon General Wyman, up to 9 o'clock Wednesday night from Hampton, show that the only change in the yellow fever situation is the addition of four suspected cases to those already in existence. These have been sent from the camp to the hospital. This information and the additional statement that there has not been a death since 7 o'clock Tuesday night, and that everything with reference to the disease is more favorable, was received from Governor Woodfin, of the Soldiers' Home. He also telegraphed that he is quite sure the pestilence will be stamped out. From Dr. White, who has general charge of affairs at Hampton but who remains away from the institution, word cafe that the situation is unchanged. These facts, coupled with the complete preparations that are being made to arrest the progress of the disease and the hearty cooperation promised on every side by the localities to which persons who have been at the Home may go, continue to be a source of gratification to the officials here who hope that the measures taken may be productive of great good. Governor Woodfin has prepared a list of all members of the Home who have been furloughed since July 22, at the same time giving their destination. This will be telegraphed to Surgeon General Wyman, and will be spread broadcast through the press, thus enabling municipalities where the inmates may now be, to detain them for a reasonable length of time. The governor is also preparing a history of the soldier from Santiago who is reported to have stopped here on is way to San Francisco and from whom it has been suggested the infection may have been spred. Dr. Wyman has sent dispatches to the health commissioner of Baltimore and the president of the board of health of Richmond asking them what measures are being taken regarding refugees from the home at Hampton or the adjoining town of Phoebus. The doctor thinks it is of the utmost importance that all such persons should be kept under close observation for ten days following their departure particularly those from both places showing the activity of the officials interested and their ability to cope with the situation.

Deserting Norfolk.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The steamer of the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Company that reached here Wednesday morning, brought an unusually large number of passengers. Many of them are residents of Norfolk and vicinity, who are leaving for fear the fever will break out near their homes and detain them within the quarantine lines. The same is true of the Baltimore steamers from Norfolk.

Heavy Exports of Lumber.

New Orleans, Special.—The exports of lumber and products of wood from Southern ports during the fiscal year ending June 30th, is beyond anything in the history of the trade. The Lumber Trade Journal, of this city, has collected and tabulated the statistics of lumber exports, showing an aggregate from Southern ports of 1,332,457,368 feet, against a total of 1,095,792,607 feet in 1898 and 1,133,233,546 feet in 1897.

The Maryland Democrats.

Baltimore, Md., Special.—The Democratic State convention, which was held at Ford's Opera House, in this city, Wednesday, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John Walter Smith, of Worcester county; for Attorney General, Isador Raynor, of Baltimore; for Comptroller, Joshua W. Herring, of Carroll county. The convention was unanimously harmonious,

What Will the Second Harriet Beecher Stowe Say About This?

Macon, Ga., Special.—A special to the Telegraph from Americus, says: "An atrocious crime was committed near Americus, Tuesday, by Eugene Gibson a negro, his victim being a 10-year old negro child, the daughter of a farmer residing on the same plantation The father of the little girl sent her to Gibson's house for a watermelon. Gibson took the girl to the melon patch and there assaulted her. The girl was terribly mutilated. Streams of blood marked her course from the melon patch to her house. Gibson is hiding in the woods near here. The negroes on the plantation are greatly excited and talk of meting vengeance upon the black ravisher if captured.

American Absorbs More Companies.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Representatives of the American Tobacco Company have purchased the plant and business of August Beck & Company, for $300,000. Only a few weeks ago the American Tobacco Company purchased the plant of Gradle & Strotz. The American Company, it is said, hold an option on the plant of Spalding & Merrick, the largest of the three firms engaged in the manufacture of smoking tobacco in Chicago.

Fig Storm in Florida.

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—Severe storms raged here all day Tuesday and far into the night. The rainfall was immense and the wind terrific. Telegraph wires are down southward and railroad service for the Gulf is suspended. Many Tallahasseans are at coast resorts with which there is now no communication. Unconfirmed rumors say that the steamer Crescent City was lost between Apalachicola and Carrabelle, and that several persons were drowned at St. Marks. Much damage has been done to crops.

RAILROAD VALUATIONS.

They Are Fixed by the Corporation Commission.

The corporation commission decides the railroad tax cases on rolling stock as follows: The Southern Railway is required to pay $19,000 valuation for the years '98 and '98 on the Piedmont Railroad case against it; for rolling stock on the North Carolina Railroad dismissed; Seaboard Air Line and Roanoke on $45,000 valuation for each of the five years ending last year for rolling stock on the Roanoke and Tar River Railroad; Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore to pay on $612,000 valuation annually for rolling stock on the Raleigh and Gaston, Raleigh, Augusta and Seaboard and Roanoke divisions of the Seaboard Air Line for each of the five years ending last year. The corporation commission left for Asheville this afternoon and starts for Denver from there tomorrow. They will be gone about ten two weeks. They will be at Asheville again August 22d, when Judge Simonton will hear the argument of the Carolina Central Railroad's application for an injunction against the reduction of freight rates on fertilizer. Simmons & Pou, R. H. Battle, James E. Shepperd and Charles M. Busbee will appear as counsel for the commission in this case.

Trinity High School.

The prospect for a good opening of Trinity High School on the 22nd instant is very promising. The buildings and grounds have recently been put in proper condition, and the school appears to be on the road to success. The faculty consists of Professors J. F. Heitman, J. J. Cahoon and D. C. Johnson, all graduates of Trinity College and school teachers of experience, Miss Emma White, who has had charge of the primary department for several years, and who is a thorough teacher, and Miss Eva Heitman, a daughter of the principal, and a recent graduate of Greensboro Female College

First Tobacco Break at Wilson.

The opening tobacco break at Wilson Wednesday was very satisfactory to all concerned. About a hundred and fifty thousand pounds were sold. It will average about eight cents it is believed. But for the rain there would have been a good deal more. Farmers are satisfied with the prices. Tobacco men say Wilson will sell fifteen million pounds this season.

Laurinburg on a Boom.

A large force of hands are at work on the Scotland county cotton Mill. The building committee are pushing the work and it will not be long before the work will reach completion. Mr. G. R. Spencer, of McColl, S. C., has been elected superintendent of the mill and moved in last week. There is a movement on foot to light the town with electric lights as soon as the factory starts up. The movement is well supported and the prospects are that the town will soon be lighted by electricity.

Tar Heel Notes.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is issuing a circular in which he says the apportionment of the public school fund is very improperly made, as is shown by the fact that while in the past ten years the school fund has increased $700,000, the length of the terms has not increased.

Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock in front of Mrs. C.G. Southerland's boarding house on Wrightsville Beach, W. N. Harris and W. G. Farmer captured a turtle that weighed 450 pounds. Mr. Shepard while on the piazza, where he had been asleep, discovered the turtle on the beach, and he called the others to his assistance. They also found ten dozen and two eggs which the turtle had laid.

A large collection of relics of the war in Cuba has been presented to the Trinity College Historical Society by Sergeant J. T. Lewellin, of the 9th United States Volunteers. In this collection there are about 400 specimens, most of which are now at Santiago de Cuba awaiting shipment.

The wheat crop in Randolph county this year appears to be about ten per cent. short.

Captain B. J. Fisher, through his attorney, Col. Jno. N. Staples, will bring suit against the Greensboro Water Co. for $30,000, charging failure to have a sufficient water pressure when his hote was burned.

An interesting suit in McDowell Superior Court is the Mitchell county bond case, wherein the county is endeavoring to avoid payment of $15,000 of its bonds. Judge Avery, E. J. Justice, M. H. Justice and John Perkins appear for the county of Mitchell; Senator Lambert, Davidson & Jones and J. M. Gudger, Sr., for the bondholders. The trial, it was thought, would take up all this week.—Asheville Citizen.

Mr. John Leslie is to be cashier of the new bank at Albemarle.

George W. Bringle has been appointed postmaster at Craven.

Double Military Killing.

London, By Cable.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Simla: "A distinguished native officer, a subahdar, major abdurrahaman, with the Swat Valley column was shot dead by a Sepoy. The latter was immediately shot by a non-commissioned officer of the same regiment.

The Masonic picnic at Occoneechee was a grand success, fully three thousand people were present. Dinner in abundance was served, the proceeds going to the orphan asylum. The occasion was under the auspices of Tagle Lodge. Every detail was perfectly planned and carried out.

Apple brandy promises to be plentiful in the South mountains this year. There is a large apple crop and many brandy distilleries are running. The distillers are buying apples at from 5 cents to 12 cents per bushel.

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THE AMENDMENT AND DIRECT LEGISLATION.

When the voters of North Carolina vote upon the proposed Constitutional amendment they will have exercised a privilege which the People's Party seeks to enlarge and make permanent in the governmental system of the States and nation—the privilege of voting to ratify or reject important legislation. If it is important that the individual voter should be accorded the privilege of casting his vote for or against legislation which contemplates a change in the Constitution is it not of equal or greater importance that he also be accorded the privilege of voting upon legislation which directly concerns him, which governs him, and which has an important bearing upon the prosperity of the State and nation and upon himself as a citizen thereof?

This system of direct legislation, as it is known is demanded by the People's Party. It is the very essence of Democracy and cannot be objected to by any save those who are afraid to trust the people to legislate for themselves or who prefer our present representative system of legislating for the reason that they can better control the representatives than they can the people.

Every Populist in North Carolina should take up this principle of his party to the end that it become a part of the government of the State and thereby give to the people of the State the power to set aside any acts of the legislature which a class are continually seeking to secure which may work to the disadvantage of the many.

THE SOUTHERN AND TRUCKERS.

The Southern Field which is issued from the office of Land and Industrial Agent of the Southern Railway at Washington, D. C., is calling upon and advising the farmers along the route of the Southern to go into the trucking business, adding that the facilities afforded by the Southern Railroad for placing the products into the best markets of the North are all that the producers could ask.

This solicitude for the interests of the farmer is commendable enough, provided the Southern Railway will in addition to its excellent facilities for placing the products in Northern markets be lenient enough to allow him a fair share of the profit of his toil instead of appropriating the greater part to itself by means of excessive transporation rates.

All farmers are interested in freight rates, whether they have to deal directly with railroad companies or not, for if they sell at home it must be at a price less freight, to ultimate point of shipment. But to truckers who are directly dependent upon railroads the question of rates is one of immediate concern; and the Southern Field will find that the farmer along the line of the Southern is as much interested in knowing whether if he takes its advice and goes into the trucking business he does so for the benefit of the Southern as the truckers east have been doing for the A. C. L. as he is in knowing about the excellent facilities for transporting the products.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

The idea of establishing a system of free rural mail delivery can be said to be a Populist one entirely. It was a Populist Congressman who a few years ago secured the first appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to be applied by the Postmaster General in making experiments as to the feasibility of free rural mail delivery; and it was a Populist Senator who later got the appropriation largely increased so as to make the experiment a more thorough one All of the Postmasters-General since the experiments began have recommended in favor of the free delivery plan, and Mr. Heath the present Assistant Postmaster General is very enthusiastic over it. He says the popularity of free rural delivery is rapidly growing; and is convinced that it will be beneficial not only to the farmers who of course receive the primary benefit but also to the country merchant.

The farmers of the country should insist upon this free rural delivery system as it is as much due them as city delivery is to the city man.

The American Farmer of Indianapolis a Journal devoted to the interest of the farmer, thus briefly sums up the advantage that would accrue to the farmer from the operation of such a system:

Farmers everywhere should unite in demanding rural free mail delivery and in urging their Congressmen to make the needed appropriation. Nothing will tend more to add to the enjoyment as well as business facilities in country communities than this improvement which will bring them in constant touch with the outside world, besides saving the delay and trouble of going or sending to town for the mail. When rural free delivery telephone systems and the electrical improvements become common throughout country the farmers will be "right in it" with their city brethren and we shall hear much less of the dullness and loneliness of farm life. The farmer is entitled to the best that is going, with all the lastest improvements, and should insist on his rights.

PLANING TO REPEAT.

The Gazette, a Democratic daily published at Asheville, N. C sounds a note of warning which must find response in the heart of every law abiding citizen of the State.

Referring to the avowed plan of the Democratic leaders to carry the Consitutional Amendment whether or no, the Gazette says:

"Chairman Simmons is sending out a hundred thousand papers, and much that breaths the spirit of '98. The effort is to arraign racial prejudice. The Gazette, if it stands alone, will stand in opposition to another such a campaign in this State. It is not the negroes but a few politicians who need to be suppressed. We need freedom from agitation. Those in favor of good order in this State will not give increased powers to those who for their own selfish ends will hurl the State into disorder."

The Gazette voices the sentiments of the great majority of the citizens of North Carolina in thus deploring the methods of the Democrat machine in the last campaign, and its present planning to revive a reign of anarchy and terror in the next campaign similar to the last one. North Carolina will for a long time feel the evil effects of it both in relation to society and business progress of the State. Nothing has happened for years that has had such a damaging effect upon the morals of the State and certainly enterprise has given us a wider berth than heretofore. And we believe the good citizens of the State will see to it that the hungry office seekers in the Democratic party do not repeat their experiment of 1898.

In the last issue of the CAUCASIAN we called attention to an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution which expressed the fear that if the next Democratic Convention should ignore the Chicago platform or follow the advice of men like Senator Morgan and give it only a half-hearted support, that the great majority of the rank and file Democrats who really believe in the principles of the People's Party platform as well as of the Chicago platform would go into the People's Party.

The Constitution's editorial clearly indicated that if it were not for the People's Party the Democratic party as an organization would desert the reform issues which it advocated in the last campaign.

The Richmond Times, a gold standard Democratic paper, which of course is anxious for the Democratic party to reverse its position in the last campaign takes issue with the Constitution in a way that bears out our interpretation of the Constitution's editorial that the People's Party isthe only safeguard of the rank and file Democrats against their party backsliding from their demands of 1896. Referring to this Constitution editorial the Times says:

The Atlanta Constitution says that for the Democratic party to fail to reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896 would be to revive Populism in the South, to restore its vitality, and to drive into its ranks many genuine Democrats who have a higher regard for their convictions than they have for the spoils of victory.

This is a pitiful confession. We have always contended that the Chicago platform was a sop thrown to Populism, the object being to retire the Populist organization and to bring into the ranks of the Democratic party the whole body of the Populistic voters. The Constitution confesses as much in the words which we have quoted.

But apart from all the principles involved, we do not believe that it is good policy for the Democratic party to pursue any such course. True, the Populists did unite with the Democrats in 1896, but their leaders have time and again said that it was but the means to an end. That Populists were not at all satisfied with the half-way measures incorporated in the Chicago platform, but accepted them as the first step in the direction of greater Populistic achievements.

The editor of the Louisville Dispatch now makes bold the assertion that the fight hereafter in the Democratic party is to be between the conservatives who are disposed to go back to old-time Democratic principles and the radical element led by Altgeld, who proposes that the party shall advance in Populism and come out for the initiative and referendum, fiat money, and goverment control of railroads and trusts. This is not the exact language of editor Stewart, but it is his meaning, if we are capable of interpreting his words.

The Times editorial is no less a compliment to the People's Party than that of the Constitution when we take into consideration the fact that the Times, like the Charlotte Observer, is a gold standard paper, and like the Charlotte Observer, regards and refers to the Democrats who believe in the Chicago platform for the sake of the principles enunciated therein, as the "lawless" element of the party, it is easy to see that the Times is also apprehensive of the Populist or true democratic tendency of the Democrats who supported Bryan from principle and to which in the above quoted editorial it refers as "the radical element of the party."

And again, the Times is correct when it says that the Populists united with the Democrats in 1896 as a means to an end. That is to say, the Democratic party having incorporated in its platform of 1896 some of the really democratic principles for which the People's Party contended the Populists were willing to unite with them to secure the enactment of these into law, holding in abeyance for the time being some of the other great reforms needed and demanded by the party. And as it educated the rank and file of Democrats to belief in the necessity for financial reform, an income tax and elimination of trusts, so also it is arousing a sentiment among this class of Democrats in favor of government ownership of railroads, direct legislation and other democratic principles of the People's party. And unless all signs fail "this radical element" of the Democratic party as the Times styles the rank and file Democrats or "the lawless element" as they are styled by the Charlotte Observer, will not be satisfied until they "shall advance in Populism' further than the Chicago platform.

HOOD'S PILLS

Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

We clip the following from a dispatch from Atlanta:

Col. W. A. Hemphill, who has been classed as a sound-money Democrat, said: "We do not want to run anybody away from the party, but the Democrats will not waste any time on nor make any concessions to the few remaining Populists."

Certainly Col. Hemphill, who is classed as a "sound money Democrat" is opposed not only to the Populist platform, but also to the Chicago platform, and it is no wonder that he is anxious that the "Democrats will not waste any time on Populists. We have no doubt that Col. Hemphill felt if he did not say it that the Democratic party should waste no time on the reform issues for which the party fought in 1896 But these goldbugs in the Democratic party must fight under cover until they are absolutely in control of the party. And late history proves that where they have gotten control they have set about repudiating the issues forced on them in 1896. And the sequel of their control will be that the reform element in the party that forced these issues upon them will come to the People's Party in order to get their demands.

It used to be, you know, that Democrats were not at all desirous of the offices of the State, or at least the Democratic dailies tried to make it appear so. They were then only desirous of "saving the State" from the "horde of hungry office seekers" in the Republican and Populist parties.

And it was only necessary to read their columns to find out that all this "disgraceful scramble for office" would be done away with by returning the Democratic party to power. To many who believed this campaign plaint and promise the following editorial brief in the News and Observer will seem to need a rather elaborate explanation:

The Democratic party of North Carolina has suffered no little at the hands of aspirants for office. Every man has the right to aspire to office, but no man is justified in indulging his ambition to such an extent as to jeopardize the success of the party. The man who looks upon the Democratic party as a "band wagon" for him to jump on and ride into office should be made to feel that he has mistaken the business of the organization. The party is an organization through which the people select their officers—their servants—and when ever the servant becomes greater than the master his services should be dispensed with at once.

The truth is that the State has never known a hungrier set of office seekers than was washed ashore by the Democratic tidal wave of the last campaign.

We call attention, in another column, to article No. 2, from the pen of Captain R. B. Davis, in which he brings forward a wealth of quotation from Franklin and from Jefferson, in support of his scheme for the Deportation and Settlement of the African race. These quotations are strikingly apposite, and are decisive of the question, as it was understood by the great thinkers of a former generation. The reader must perceive, by this time, to what conclusion Captain Davis is towing him. And having laid a foundation broad enough, and strong enough for his superstructure, he will hereafter speak more in his own person. We invite the thoughtful attention of our readers to what is to follow.

The English Railroad Association is sending officials to this country to investigate the facts upon which the government bases the bill compelling the adoption of automatic car couplers with the object in view to compel British railroads to supply their rolling stock with the same device.

They will learn upon investigation that where railroads have complied with this law that there has been a considerable decrease in number killed compared with previous years; but they should also learn that our law can be improved upon by making it more effective, or rather, by more rigidly enforcing it.

We call attention to the action of the Peoples Party Committee of Virginia, recently in session in Lynchburg, account of which we publish in another column. The address drawn up by them is full of good Populism, and a campaign in defense of such principles of good government is bound to win them many recruits.

COLONIZATION OF THE NEGRO RACE. NO. 2

THE ONLY RATIONAL HOPE FOR THE

Political, Social, and Industrial Renovation of North Carolina, and of the South. Will be Found in the Gradual Deportation and Settlement of the Afro-Americans, Upon Some Portion of the Public Domain, Outside the Limits of the United States, Where They Shall be Free to Govern Themselves, Under the National Protectorate.

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

Having made it clear, in a communication that appeared in your last issue, that we are burdened, at this time, with not less than 10,000,000 of Negroes, who are aliens from us in blood, and yet clothed with the same constitutional rights as ourselves; and having shown with what fearful rapidity they are multiplying, I have reached the question—

What shall be done with this vast horde of cheap and thriftless laborers?

This is that one question which has awakened the public mind, and tormented the public conscience, for more than a hundred years, and has been successively answered by the best and wisest men of each generation, but only to be silenced by the greed, and rancor, and infatuation of the times in which they lived. Those whom we are accustomed to look back to, as the founders and defenders of our free institutions, have declared with one voice, that the salvation of this country was to be sought in the Deportation and Settlement beyond its borders, of the whole negro race. And that declaration so often repeated by them, I adopt as my own, premising, that in quoting their opinions, I have in some instances found it necessary, for the sake of compression, to omit superfluous words, or to substitute equivolent terms, and some times to transpose them, but always so as to preserve the full sense and substance.

Among the first to speak out upon this momentous subject, was Benjamin Franklin who, in 1789, as President of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery in the State of Pennsylvania, had this to say—

Slavery is such a debasement of human nature, that its extirpation, if not performed with care, may open a source of serious evils, making freedom itself a misfortune to him who receives it, as well as prejudiced to society. It is therefore to be hoped that, the instruction and control of the emancipated Blacks may become a branch of national police.

Thomas Jefferson, although thirty-seven years younger than Franklin, preceded him in the agitation of this question. In his Notes on Virginia, written in 1783, he gives us the history of a measure, which he and others had prepared, in 1776, to be submitted to the first Assembly of that State, the purport of which was—

To emancipate all slaves born after the passage of the Act, the same to be taught the industrial arts, until they should arrive at a certain age, and then to be colonized in such place as the circumstances of the time should render most proper, sending them out with arms, with the implements of the arts, with seeds, and domestic animals; and to declare them a free and independent people, and to extend to them our alliance and protection until they shall have acquired strength; and to send vessels at the same time to other parts of the world, for an equal number of white inhabitants, inducing them by proper encouragements to migrate hither. But if it should be asked, Why not retain and incorporate the Blacks in the State? the answer is—deeprooted prejudices entertained by the Whites; ten thousand recollections by the Blacks of the injuries they have sustained; new provocations; the real distinctions which Nature has made; and many other circumstances will divide us into parties, and produce convulsions, which will probably never end but in the extermination of the one or the other race. The unfortunate difference of color, and perhaps of faculty, are powerful obstacles to the emancipation of these people. Many who advocate it, while they wish to vindicate the liberty of human nature, are anxious also to presume its dignity and beauty. Some of these embarrassed by the question, What further is to be done with them? join themselves, in opposition, with those who are actuated by sordid avarice only. Emancipation with us, therefore, must be different from what it was with the Romans. With them it required but a single effort. For the slave when made free might mix with, without staining, the blood of his master. But with us a second effort is necessary. For when freed the Negro must be placed beyond the reach of mixture.

And in a letter written while President of the United States, dated November 24 1801, and addressed to James Monroe, then Governor of Virginia, he says—

The West Indies offer a more probable and practicable retreat for our emancipated slaves. Inhabited by a people of their own race and color; with climate congenial to their natural constitution; insulated from other descriptions of men; nature seems to have formed these islands to become the receptacle, of the Blacks that have been transplanted into this hemisphere. Africa would offer a last, and undoubted resort, if all others, that are more desirable, should fail us.

And in a letter of instruction, of July 13 1802, to Rufus King, then minister to the court of Great Britain, he writes—

Although provision for the settlement of emancipated negroes might, perhaps be attainable nearer home than Africa, yet it isdesirable to expatriate some of them to the Colony of Sierra Leone, if circumstances, respecting either themselves or us, should make it more expedient. The object of this letter, therefore, is to ask you to enter into conference with those persons whose consent is necessary to give us permission, to send thither such of them as we have under contemplation.

And in his Autobiography written in 1821, this profound and prophetic statesman, referring to the failure in 1776, of himself and Pendleton, Wythe, Mason and Lee, to have incorporated, in the Revised Statutes of Virginia, a plan for the gradual liberation and colonization of the negro race, uses the following language, in which are only too faithfully mirrored the subsequent events of our own tragic history—

It was found that the public mind would not yet bear the proposition, nor will it bear it even at this day. And yet the day is not distant when it must bear it, and adopt it, or worse will follow. For nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that tho two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of Emancipation and Deportation, peaceably, and in such slow degrees, that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their places with equal step be filled up by free white laborers. If on the contrary, it is left to force itself, human nature must shudder at the prospect. We shall in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors. This precedent would fall far short of our case.

And this wise old man, still cherishing the dream of his youth to the end of his life, writes under date of Feb. 24 1824, to Gared Sparks, the biographer of both Washington and Franklin.—

In colenizing the negroes, our object should be to make restitution for the long course of injuries we have committed upon Africa, by returning to her a portion of her children, and thereby introducing among her aborigines some of the blessings of civilization and science; and in the interest of our own character and safety to provide an asylum, in some other quarter of the world, to which we can, by degrees, send the whole of this population from among us, and establish them under our patronage and protection, as a separate, free, and independent people, in some country and climate friendly to human life and happiness.

Such then, Mr. Editor, from youth to hoary age were the life-long utterances of Thomas Jefferson upon this portentous theme. And in substantial accord with him were the voices of his mighty contemporaries, and of George Washington, who was, in so so many respects of his character the greatest of them all. And if in treating this subject, I have not chosen to make the same use of his serene and benignant wisdom, it is not because his view of the question was not equally pronounced. With this difference only, that while he was just as eager as was Jefferson, to see our country rid of the burden, and the scandal, of the negro race, he seems to have thought that a separate abode for them could be found in our North Western Territory. But since that whole region has been appropiated to a better use, and is fully occupied, such a scheme is no longer admissible. Contenting myself, therefore with what has been quoted from Franklin and Jefferson, I shall present in another paper. the counsel and warning of men of a later period, in respect to a problem, which has been fraught with nothing but past calamity, and is pregnant with nothing but future evil, until it will have him finally and forever solved.

R. B. DAVIS.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts. per bottle.

Mayor Too Ill to Resign.

Atlanta, Aug. 7.—Mayor Woodward has not resigned, and the city council, which met this afternoon, has postponed action on the matter till Thursday. The mayor is reported very ill, and has not been informed, his friends say, that his resignation has been asked for.

"You May Bend the Sapling, but not the tree.

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself—in pimples, headaches, indigestion, or other troubles which tell of poor blood, weak stomach or disordered liver or kineys. This great medicine regulates the whole system. It never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic.

North Carolina Negro Arrested for Murder.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 7.—The murderer of Wyatt, a storekeeper who was killed recently in Portsmouth is believed to be in custody. John Smith, a North Carolina mulatto, pawned, through another negro, three watches, one of which was identified today by Mrs. Wyatt as that of her murdered husband. Detectives arrested Smith here.

A YOUNG LADY DROWNED IN SURF.

The Tide Washed Her Body Beyond Recovery.

Maysville, N. C., Aug. 7.—Miss Kate Jones, Miss Mamie Weeks and Miss Kate Jones' brother were out bathing in the sound yesterday evening at 3:30 o'clock, when the tide rose and washed their boat off. Miss Jones' brother carried the two young ladies to shore, and started to swim for his boat. Just as he reached it he discovered that they had waded out and the tide had washed them beyond their depth. On pulling for them he broke his oar and reached them in time to save Miss Weeks, just as she was sinking. Miss Jones was drowned and her body has not been recovered yet. She was Mr. Robert Jones' daughter, and sixteen yearo old, a lovely and accomplished girl.

Consider the Lilies.

The trying troubles of women result from catarrh.—Mrs. Colonel Hamilton and others recommend Pe-ru-na.



RADIANT health in women is a rare thing. It is not alone those who toil and spin that suffer from catarrhal troubles; the diseases of women come to rich and poor and catarrh is their cause. The influence of catarrh on the home lives of our women can hardly be appreciated until the real nature of catarrh is understood. Dr. Hartman explains this to women in his book called "Health and Beauty," which the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail to any woman on application.

Mrs. Arthur L. Hamilton, wife of Colonel Hamilton of the Seventeenth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and whose residence is at 309 West First Ave., Columbus, O., writes the following about Pe-ru-na, Dr. Hartman's scientific remedy for catarrh:

"I can bear testimony as to the merits of your remedy Pe-ru-na. I have been taking the same for some time, and am enjoying better health now than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Pe-ru-na, and recommend Pe-ru-na to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Mrs. Hamilton's picture is printed here, and her statements about Pe-ru-na find echo in the hearts of women the country through.

"It gives me much pleasure," writes Mrs. J. A. Bashor of Knoxville, Tenn., "to recommend to the public such a valuable remedy as Pe-ru-na."

"My health was completely broken down, and had been for almost a year. I could not rest day or night, but suffered constantly untold misery. Tried remedy after remedy, but found no relief until Pe-ru-na was recommended to me by a friend. I have taken one and a half bottles and am to-day well and hearty. I shall always praise Pe-ru-na, for I feel it saved my life."

Miss Belle Gunsalis, No. 208 Seventeenth Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes to Dr. Hartman: "Your medicine cured me of chronic catarrh affecting the head, nose and throat, which I was afflicted with for five or six years, growing worse all the time, until I began taking your Pe-ru-na. Independent of curing my catarrh, Pe-ru-na has wonderfully improved my general health."

CHARLES WOODELL MURDERED.

He Was Killed by Parties Concealed in Brush.

Lumberton, N. C., Aug. 7.—Chas. Woodell was foully murdered near Black Swamp church, this county, about one o'clock Sunday morning. He and Walton Ivey had been at a house of ill fame and had walked down the road together. They had separated and Ivey states when about fifteen feet apart that parties concealed in the bushes shot Woodell. Ivey ran and could get no one to go with him to see about Woodell till daylight.

Woodell was riddled with shot and must have died instantly.

Dr. Lewis, coroner, held an inquest on Sunday and from information of threats made previously ordered the arrest of four white men: Rowland Williamson, Larkin Williamson, Owen Williamson and Geo. Williamson. These four brothers, together with Walton Ivey, were placed in jail and will have a hearing on Tuesday. It is generally believed that Ivey was knowing to the programme to kill Woodell and decoyed him to the place.

Education That Pays.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Raleigh offers the youth of the State not only a thorough English and scientific education but also a practical training for all trades and businesses, including especial Cotton Manufacturing; Stock, Dairy, Fruit and Truck Farming; Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; Architecture, and, Merchantile Business. Boys are taught to work as well as to think, and are thus fitted to be self-supporting and wealth producers. Boys unable to take the full course should take one of the short courses, or, as special students, devote themselves entirely to some one subject in which they need special training. No deserving boy will be excluded from the College for lack of means. Work is furnished the most deserving. Examinations will be held on Saturday, August 19th, 1899, at the court-house, by the County Superintendent. Let every boy who wishes an education that pays come and try the examinations. Some will have a chance to secure the county scholarship. Others if prepared to enter, and too poor, will be credited for tuition and room-rent until they have earned the money, which will not be long, as any graduate of the A. and M. College quickly finds profitable employment.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh, being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Editor's Dream.

The editor sat in his office, cold, whence all but him had fled, and he wished that every last deadbeat was in his grave—stone dead. His mind then wandered far away to the time when he should die, and his royal editorial soul go scooting through the sky; when he'd roam the fields of paradise and sail o'er jasper seas, and all things glorious would combine his every sense to please. He though how then he'd look across the great gulf, dark and drear, that yawned between his happy soul and those that swindle here; and when for water they call and in agony they'd caper, he'd shout to them: "Just moisten your lips with the due that's on your paper."—Ex.

A Raid by Revenuers.

Saturday and Saturday night three illicit distilleries were found and destroyed in Johnston and Nash counties by revenue officers. Two of them were near Glover in Nash county and one near Princeton, in Johnston county. Two 'shiners were caught. One of the stills had a capacity of 125 gallons, another of 80 gallons and the third of 60 gallons. Fifteen gallons of whiskey was captured and nearly 2,000 gallons of beer destroyed.

"Two heads are better than one." If the one you have is dull and heavy you need Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give you prompt relief.

A statement in a Western rural newspaper says that an editor was shot through two lungs and a glass window.—Ex.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grand father" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Consumer's Guano Co.,

RALEIGH N. C.

W. S. BARNES,

General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, "Farmers' Choice" Guano, "O K." Guano and "B.B." Acid Phosphate.

☞ We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled. 8-29

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We aid those who want government positions; 85,000 places under Civil Service rules: 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employees within 6 months.

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FOR SALE BY

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad. and we will send you this big 125-lb. new 1899 pattern high grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest stove bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the freight agent our SPECIAL PRICE, $13.00 less the $1.00 sent with order, or $15.00 and freight charges. This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x17x11, top is 24x30, made from best pig iron, extra large fire box, duplex grate, extra heavy centers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep reservoir, handsome porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented base, best coal burner made, and we furnish with each stove a wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE GIVE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove; the freight is only about $1.00 for each 100 miles, so we save you at least $10. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

Young People FREE: $50.00 IN GOLD, Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., or Texarkana, Texas, or a scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by winning a little work at home for the Youths' Advocate, an illustrated, semi-monthly journal. It is entertaining in character, moral in tone, and especially interesting and profitable to young people. Young people read with interest and profit by people of their own ages. Stories and other interesting matter. Well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Youths' Advocate Pub. Co., Nashville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.]

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

DROPSY CURED with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS Box K, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM and Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. 199 to 39 WOOLLEY ST. Office, 124 North Pryor St. ATLANTA, GA.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand Pennyroyal Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Don't tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Attention!

The 1899

SOUDAN

Bicycles.

A Most Attractive Wheel.

NEW FEATURES

3 inch drop to hanger,
Flat cranks, 2 pieces,
Stsprocke,
BaRetainers,
Felt washers,
Thumb Screw adjuster,
H. & A. perfect fit'g ch'n,
Tool steel cones.

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Stand comparison,
Are attractive,
Are easy running,
Are durable
Are high grade,
Are elegantly finished.

Wonderful value $50. We want an agent in every city or county.

THE SOUDAN MFG CO.,
488 Carroll Ave.,
CHICAGO ILL.

Memorial Cards.

Beautifully colored Memorial Cards 14x22 inches, name of Deceased in bronze. If you have had any dear relative to die and desire one of these cards, address Southern Memorial Co., Raleigh, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., ... Aug. 10, 1899

1,000 Negroes Have Left Wilmington Via the A. C. L. Since November.

A gentleman intimate with the passenger tarriff cut from Wilmington over the Atlantic Coast Line roads told a member of the Star staff last night that he is confident that fully one thousand tickets for points in the North and West have been sold since the November race conflict to Wilmington negroes, who announced their attention never to return to this city. Much the greater portion of them have been sold within the last four months. Probably three hundred of the negroes purchased tickets to New York. Large numbers went to Washington, some to Boston, and others went to various Northern and Western points.—Wilmington Star.

101 YEARS OLD.

Death of Mrs. Kate Medaris, of North Carolina, in Indiana.

Brooklyn, Ind., August 5.—Mrs. Kate Medaris, 101 years old, is dead at the home of her grand daughter Mrs. L. T. Apple, of this place. She was born in North Carolina, June 24th, 1798. She leaves one hundred and thirty-six living descendants—two sons, thirty grandsons, eighty-two grand children, fifteen great-great-grand-children and one great-great-great grandson, who was born to Mr. and Mrs. Overbaler, March 10th, 1899, at Friendswod.

Whether the amendment will help the Democrat, Republican or any other party, should not concern Populist. If it will settle the negro question and give political freedom to white people and guarantee them to vote as they please and have that vote counted, Populists should vote for it. Will it do this? There is no convincing evidences of it as yet.—Times Mercury.

VIRGINIA POPULISTS.

Meeting of the State Committee in Lynchburg.

The Populist State Committee held a meeting Friday night at the Arlington hotel, in this city. Committee—Messrs. J. Haskins Hobson, of Powhatan, chairman; W. E. Grant, of Richmond, secretary: W. B. Gravely, of Henry; State Senator W. H. Hale, of Franklin, and Dr. T. W. Evans, of Campbell—were present, together with other members of the State Committee.

The meeting continued until some time after midnight. An address to the voters was adopted, and the committee then began work on a plan of action for the coming campaign.

The address, as adopted, complains of the heavy taxation and unnecessary number of office holders; decries the Republican and Democratic parties both; complains of rings and cliques; objects to the leadership of Senator Martin; calls upon the independent people of all parties to unite and secure control of the next General Assembly; declares for reform in our system of jurisprudence, and closes as follows:

1. We demand the destruction of trusts, by making it a felony to organize or be interested directly or indirectly in one.

2. The election of United States senators by the people, and that our legislators refuse to support any one for this office who opposes this measure.

3. The enactment of a fair and honest election law.

4. The improvement of the municipal and State public school system, and to divest it of every semblance of political partisanry.

5. Constitutional amendments that will reform the judicial system and all the antiquated costly State government.

6. State legislation that will invite industrial capitalists and manufacturing interests to come into Virginia, and the enactment of laws that will protect and foster them, without discrimination.

7. An annual appropriation commensurate with the demand and necessities to be set apart for the benefit of the old soldiers and Soldiers' Home.

8. The building of houses of correction for female and young criminals guilty of minor offences.

9. The enactment of laws requiring the penitentiary and jail convicts to work the public roads in organized chain gangs, distributed over the State wherever practicable.

10. The repeal of the "land-grabbers' act."

11. Laws that will prohibit corporations, domestic or foreign, including building and loan associations, from conducting usurious business in the State of Virginia.

By order of the State Committee.
J. HASKIN HOBSON, Ch'n.
W. E. GRANT, Secretary.

Red Hot From The Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Cival War. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Buck Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggists.

We do not look upon the event of Ingersoll's death like some people. We do not rejoice at it, nor think his condition worse than millions of others who die. In deed, he may be saved. He preached what thousands of professed Christians seem to live, viz: that there is no eternal punishment hereafter.—Times Mercury.

What Not to Say.

Don't say, "I can't eat." Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and say, "I am hungry all the time, and food never hurts me."

Never say to your friends that you are tire in the morning as at night. If they happen to be sharp they will tell you Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling.

Do not say, "My face is full of pimples" Yo are quite likely to be told by some one, "There's no need of that, for Hood's Sarsaparilla cures pimples."

It is improper and unnecessary to say, "My health is poor and my blood is bad." Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you good blood and good health will follow as a natural consequence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 5.—Colonel L. L. Youmans, a prominent farmer of Fairfax, Barnwell county, shipped to Charleston today the first bale of this season's cotton crop yet sent to the market.

Advice to Cotton Farmers.

The time will soon arrive for the marketing of the next cotton crop and unless a change is made as to the mode of doing it the same low level of prices that was current last year will inevitably be the result. It is a well established fact that large port and interior receipts during the months of September, October and November are the great factors in making prices, and it is in your power to prevent this as you have the remedy in your own hands which is to hold back on your farms one-third of your ginnings until after December or January. The two-thirds will bring nearly as much money marketed in this way as the whole crop marketed in the usual way.

In doing this you will not be depriving the merchants or the banks to whom you are under obligations of what they are justly entitled to, but on the other hand, protecting almost their salvation as well as your own.

The government says the acreage in cotton lands is eight per cent less than last year and that the July condition is 3.4 (three four tenths) per cent less, or a total depreciation of 11.4 (eleven fourtenths) per cent.

Estimating the current crop at 11,200,000 bales it means a shrinkage of 1,277,000 bales, or a crop of 9,923,000 bales for 1899-1900.

Notwithstanding all this, and the further fact that the cotton mills throughout the country are making profits ranging from 20 per cent to 40 per cent, mighty efforts are being made to create the impression that the crop will be an enormous one, with the view of getting your cotton cheap and it is for you to determine whether the greedy spinner will succeed.

You will be assailed by the wily speculator with all kinds of arguments to prevent you from holding your cotton, but it is your only weapon and your financial salvation depends upon its use.—Daily Democrat (Miss.)

SWAMP-ROOT. Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of the wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.
Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, NY

Bottles are now being made of paper under a German patent. They are for particularly on shipboard where heavy weather works havoc among the glass receptacles.

A COMPRESS COMBINE.

Efforts to Organize a Trust to Fight Improvements.

In view of the attack upon the Roundlap bale of the American Cotton Company, and the cry of "trust" against the manufacturers of the machines for making those bales raised by the owners of compresses and others the following letter, indicating a "combine" of a different sort, is of pecular interest. The letter was forwarded to the Atlanta Constitution by Richard Cheatham, editor of the Cotton Planter's Journal, of Memphis, Tenn. It is as follows:

"New York, May 3, 1899. Executive Committee of the American Cotton Compress Company, 71 Broadway,—Dear Sir: It is proposed to consolidate by purchase or otherwise some of the most desirable compresses in the Southern States, provided such consolidation can be arranged on a conservative basis.

"We desire to call your attention to the fact that in order to meet the competition that has arisen from the round bale system, it will be necessary for the compresses referred to to consolidate under one general management, fully able and capable to reduce, expenses by improved methods, more uniform systems of compressing (aided by the adoption of the standard box), to obtain lower rates of insurance and secure lower rates of freight to foreign and domestic points.

"We recognize the advantages both to you and us of utilizing your personal influence in the new business, as well as your plant, but at the same time we feel confident that unless a consolidation can be arranged on an obviously economical basis, we may not be able in the long run to successfully compete with the round bale systems or with other new compresses which may come into the field.

"If it is your desire to sell your press property at a reasonable price please be kind enough to answer the list of questions enclosed and also sign the option enclosed.

"The information received will be strictly confidential and not disclosed to any one else in the business of compressing cotton, except with your consent.

"As there are over two hundred compressess, and as it will require considerable time and labor to send a committee to examine these properties and books and make all proper arrangements, it is therefore necessary that the option shall hold good for not less than six months from the date of your signing.

"Unless we hear from you within two weeks of this date we shall consider that you are not disposed to enter into the proposed consolidation. Awaiting your reply, we are yours truly,

HENRY C. KNUBEL,
For Executive Committee."

The Farmers Alliance Take on New Life.

The friends of the Farmers Alliance have cause to be gratified at the new life being infused into the organization. Only two weeks ago the State Alliance of South Carolina held a meeting more largely attended than any session held for several years past. In several of the Northwestern States plans for reorganization and renewed efforts are being put on foot. In quite a number of counties in Texas the quarterly meetings for July have been quite gratifying, notably in Hill county and Nacogdoches county.—Southern Mercury.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on any Druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Guilford College,

—| FIVE LARGE BUILDINGS. |—

Total expenses for year, $133, can be easily reduced to $90.
L. L. HOBBS, President,

For catalogue address Geo. W. White, Treas., Guilford College, N. C.

"Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks."

The giants of the forest must yield at last to the continual blows of the woodsman. When the human blood has become clogged and impure the little drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla, properly taken, will fell the oak of bad blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Working Night and Day

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by all Druggists.

It is not to believe everything you hear, even when you say it yourself.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies, It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at all Drug Stores. Every bottle gauranteed.

In hardly any subject are educators interested more just now than in the adequate and satisfactory representation at the Paris Exposition of American education. The Director of Education and Social Economy for the United States, Mr. Howard J. Rogers, writes on this topic for the twelfth annual Educational number of THE OUTLOOK, describing the plans adopted and the character of the exhibits to be made. There are several striking pictures with Mr. Roger's article. $3 a year. THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, New York (City.)

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU that a little PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER on the end of the finger applied once or twice to a mosquito bite would counteract the poison and speedily reduce the swelling? Pain-Killer will also cure bites and stings of other poisonous insects as well as reptiles. See directions as to use upon wrapper on each bottle. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis.' Price 25c. and 50c.

In a Dilemma.

"If I go ter school terday, de teecher'll lick me fer not preparing my lessons, an if I stay home me mudder'll lick me fer not going ter school. Now, either I got ter go or stay home. But if I go an de teacher licks me an mudder finds it out me mudder'll lick me fer not doin my school work, and if I stay home an me mudder licks me de teacher'll lick me termorrow fer bein a truant! Gee! Guess I'll go ter sleep!—Nashville American.

Atlanta Council Demand Mayor's Resignation.

ATLANTA, Aug. 5.—Members of the city council held a caucus this afternoon and adopted a resolution demanding the resignation of Mayor Woodward by Monday morning. If the mayor does not resign impeachment proceedings will probably be instituted. The resolutions charge the mayor with neglecting his duties and indulging to excess.

Died.

On Wednesday July 12th, 1899, the Angel of Death visited the family of Mr. Henry McLamb and took from them the beloved daughter, Miss Effie. She was thirty-two years of age. She joined Mt. Elma Baptist church at an early age and since that time she has been a consistent member. She is missed we will say more than tongue can tell at home. But we feel that she will be missed at her church. We feel that she now sleeps with Jesus, blessed sleep.

She leaves a father and mother, five brothers and seven sisters and a host of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. But while it is our loss it is her eternal gain, and may our blessed Savior supply that spirit of faith that makes all submissive to his will.

We lay sweet flowers on the mound
That hides her gentle form,
Their odors voice resound
Another loved one has gone.

She cannot come to us,
We see her form no more,
But we can go to her,
If her Saviour we adore.

Oh! the loving links that bind us,
To Effie so true and dear,
One by one we leave behind us,
As we to the grave draw near.

To the bereaved family we extend our sympathy and bid them look to the God of peace for comfort.

A $40.00 Bicycle Given Away Daily.

The publishers of THE NEW YORK STAR, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a HIGH GRADE BICYCLE each day for the largert list of words made by using the letters contained in "T-H-E N-E-W Y-O-R-K S-T-A-R" no more times in any one word than it is found in the New York Star. Webster's Dictionary to be considered as authority. Two GOOD WATCHES (first class time-keepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, and many other valuable rewards, including Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, China, Sterling Silverwear, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educatianal contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2-cent stamps must be enclosed for thirteen weeks trial subscription with full particulars and list of over 300 valuable rewards. Contest opens and awards commence Monday, June 21st, and closes Monday, August 21st, 1899. Your list can reach us any day between these dates, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for that day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of THE NEW YORK STAR. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at THE STAR's business offices. Persons securing bicycles may have choice of Ladies'. Gentlemen's or Juveniles' 1899 model, color or size desired. Call or address Dept. "E," THE NEW YORK STAR, 236 W. 39th Street, New York City.

THE NEW BULL-PEN ELECTION LAW

Its Provisions as Interpreted by a Leading Democratic Paper.

The recent Legislature repealed the non-partisan election laws of 1895 and 1897, which guaranteed to every party the right to be represented on election boards by election officers of their own choosing, and enacted an election law more vicious than infamous Simmons Bull-Pen Election law that was in force before 1895.

The leading provisions of this law as published by the Raleigh News & Observer are as follows:

1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars appoint all registrars and judges of elections. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.

7 That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and and punished as prescribed by law."

8. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.

11. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges of different courts, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.

12. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house second day after the election, canvass the returns, and declare the result at the court house door.

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	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R.	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 58pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 56pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington	....	*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R	....	*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R.	....	*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington	....	*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A. C. L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R. R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am

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Potash

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TIME TABLE 8.

To take effect Monday June 26 1899, at 5 20 P. M., at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 7, of October 9, 1898, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS		5 Passenger daily. P. M.		3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*		5 20		3 40
	Bests	s	5 46	s	4 00
W	LaGrange*	s	5 49	s	4 09
	Falling Creek	s	6 00	s	4 20
W	Kinston*	s	6 12	s	4 32
	Caswell	f	6 21	f	4 46
Ar Lv	Dover†	s	6 30	s	4 55
W	Core Creek	s	6 42	s	5 07
	Tuscarora	f	6 54	f	5 19
	Clark's	f	7 00	f	5 22
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	s	7 15 / 7 25	s	5 40 / 5 50
	Riverdale	f	7 50	f	6 15
	Croatan	f	7 53	f	6 18
	Havelock	s	8 05	s	6 30
W	Newport*	s	8 18	s	6 43
	Wildwood	f	8 24	f	6 49
	Atlantic	f	8 29	f	6 54
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s	8 37 / 8 42	s	7 02 / 7 07
	Atlantic Hotel		....		....
W Ar	M. City Depot*		8 50		7 15
			P. M.		P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.		4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.		6 Passenger daily. A. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*		11 05		6 40
	Bests	s	10 43	s	6 18
W	LaGrange*	s	10 32	s	6 07
	Falling Creek	s	10 22	s	5 57
W	Kinston*	s	10 12	s	5 47
	Caswell	f	9 50	f	5 35
Lv Ar	Dover†	s	9 42		5 27
W	Core Creek	s	9 30	s	5 15
	Tuscarora	f	9 20	s	5 05
	Clark's	f	9 12	f	4 57
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s	9 00 / 8 37	s	4 45 / 4 37
	Riverdale	f	8 12	f	4 13
	Croatan	f	8 09	f	4 09
	Havelock	s	8 00	s	4 00
W	Newport*	s	7 46	s	3 46
	Wildwood	f	7 39	f	3 39
	Atlantic	f	7 35	f	3 35
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s	7 27 / 7 22	s	3 2[illegible] / 3 2[illegible]
	Atlantic Hotel		....		....
Lv	M. City Depot		7 05		3 05
			A. M.		A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal.
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.
S. L. DILL, Supt.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.	1149
	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	m.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	....	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	....	....	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	....	....	....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	....	....	....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington	....	....	....	9 30	5 45
				A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	a. m.		p. m.		
Lv Florence	8 45	....	8 15	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	....	10 20	....	....
Lv Selma	1 00	....	....	....	....
Ar Wilson	1 42	....	12 10	....	....
				P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	....	....	....	7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 55	10 5[illegible]
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	....	10 10	11 5
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	....	12 15	11 20	12 42
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	....	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	....	12 53	....	....
Ar Weldon	3 39	....	1 44	....	....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m. arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m., and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk

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STOP CHEWING!



LOVE'S GEOGRAPHY.

My kingdom is my sweetheart's face,
And these the boundaries I trace:
Northward—a forehead fair:
Beyond—a wilderness of golden hair;
A pretty cheek to east and west,
Her little mouth the sunny south—
It is the south that I love best—
Her eyes two sparkling lakes,
Held by the stars at night—the sun by day;
The dimples in her cheek and chin
Are snares which Love has set,
And I have fallen in.
—C. M. Seymour, in the Criterion.

MR. PHINEAS MARVELL.

A Boarding House Romance.



As her husband had died and left her unprovided for Mrs. Hyde kept boarders. Mrs. Hyde was a little, dried-up widow, with a constitutional toothache and a mild, meek way of taking the world as it came to her. For fifty years she had battled against misfortune until the warfare had become second nature to her.

"But there's one blessing that I have to be thankful for," she would say. "Mr. Marvell has kept true to me through it all as the needle to the pole."

From this it need not be inferred that Mr. Marvell was a lover of the little widow. Far from it. He was only her best boarder—the boarder who for half a score of years had occupied her "first floor front," and paid his bills as regularly as the Saturday night came around.

He was a bachelor, as may be supposed—a man who was as full of whims and caprices as an egg is of meat, yet who carried a kindly heart in his bosom beneath it all.

But on this especial Friday morning his eyes blazed wrathfully—the tip of his nose hung forth a crimson flag of indignation, as Mrs. Hyde came meekly into his presence.

"A month's warning, ma'am," was all that he said.

Mrs. Hyde caught at the nearest chair for support.

"Mr. Marvell!" she gasped.

"Now, ma'am, it isn't at all worth while to go through any scenes," said the bachelor, callously. "I am a practical man, as you ought to know by this time. And I'm not in the habit of wasting words. Put up a bill. Advertise. Let your room as soon as you can, for I move out to-morrow, although, as a token of respect for your many good qualities, I shall pay my bills up to the first of June."

"La, Mr. Marvell!" faintly ejaculated the widow. "How can I possibly have offended you?"

"Ask your own conscience, ma'am!" sternly retorted Mr. Marvell.

"Because if it's on account of Patty and her babies——"

"It is precisely on that account, ma'am. I was awakened last night by the screaming of a child."

"It's cutting eye-teeth, poor dear," interposed Mrs. Hyde.

"And this morning, on making inquiries," relentlessly went on the bachelor, "I learned that you had actually taken in your widowed niece and her twin babies? Twins, ma'am! One would have been enough—too much, in fact—but when it comes to twins——"

"Patty had nowhere else to go, sir," said Mrs. Hyde, apologetically, "and she'll be useful about the house. Patty's a good girl, sir."

"I dare say," said Mr. Marvell. "But I can't stay in the same house with twins—so, as I before remarked, put up a bill as soon as you please."

"Please, sir, I'll put Patty and the children on the top floor, where they can't possibly disturb you, if——"

"I tell you once for all, ma'am, that I cannot tolerate children, and I won't! Will you be kind enough to leave me now?"

So Mrs. Hyde went downstairs to burst into tears, back of the pantry door, where Patty Smith, with one twin tied in the high chair and the other swarming over the floor, like a magnified beetle, was beating eggs for the dinner custard.

"Aunty, what's the matter?" demanded Patty, still whisking vigorously away at the custard.

"He's going, my dear."

"Who? Mr. Marvell?"

"Yes."

"Well, let him go, aunty," said Patty, cheerfully. She was a dimpled, pretty little lady, with pleasant, black eyes and black hair, parted low on her forehead, not quite twenty, in spite of her widowhood and her twins! "It's a cheerful room—you'll soon fill up the vacancy."

"But not with such a man as Phineas Marvell," groaned Mrs. Hyde. "Oh, Patty, you don't know him!"

"I know he must be a crusty old piece, aunty, or he never would object to the dear, darling little babies," said Patty, with a loving glance at the twins. "Don't fret, now, there's a dear. It'll all come right, see if it don't. I'll write an advertisement myself, and take it down to the newspaper office this afternoon."

So Mr. Marvell packed up his goods and left, and Mrs. Hyde cried.

"It seems such a pity," said she, "after ten years."

"Don't mind it, aunty," said the courageous Patty. "I'm sure he must be a selfish creature, or he never would serve you so."

Hardly a month had elapsed when a sour-visaged woman came to the Hyde house and requested an audience with the mistress thereof.

"You know Mr. Marvell, I suppose," said she.

"I know Mr. Phineas Marvell," answered Mrs. Hyde, with dignity.

"Well, it's all the same," retorted she of the acidulated countenance. "He's boarded at our house three weeks and four days. He's down with the small-pox."

"Oh, my!" ejaculated Mrs. Hyde. "Poor, dear soul. And who takes care of him?"

"That's just the very question," said the visitor. "I can't. I've got my own family, as never has had the small-pox, to think of—and the other boarders has all cleared out, and the doctor don't know of no one as would be willing to undertake the risk. P'raps you could come?"

Mrs. Hyde visibly recoiled.

"N—no!" she answered. "I would rather not. As you say yourself, it's a great risk to run, and——"

But Patty Smith, who had listened in silence heretofore, stepped forward.

"I'll go, aunty," said she, "if you'll take care of the twins. I have had the small-pox. I am not afraid of it."

"But, Patty, I thought you disliked Mr. Marvell so much?"

"I did," said Patty, with a smile and a shrug of her shoulders. "But it isn't worth while to think of that now. He is sick, and solitary, and he is a fellow creature. That is enough."

And Patty packed her little bundle, kissed the peachy, unconscious cheeks of the twins, and went on her mission, like a new variety of Soeur de Charite.

What a disconsolate scene was that! in the midst of which lay Mr. Marvell, tossing on a bed of sickness. A fireless grate; undraped windows, through which the sun beat with merciless brilliancy; dust in every spot on which dust could possibly alight, and pillow and bed linen a week old.

"I'll soon set all these matters straight," said Patty, moving around with the quick decision that was natural to her. And within half an hour the scene had assumed a more homelike look, even to the staring, unconscious eyes of the delirious man.

"Who are you? An angel?" he asked, lowering his voice to a whisper.

"No," she answered, smiling in spite of herself. "I'm Patty."

"Don't leave me," he urged. "It's so dreadful to be left alone."

"No," she answered; "I won't."

Phineas Marvell lay ill for a month—and with slow recovery came a sense of all that Patty Smith had done for him.

"I'll tell you what," said the doctor, on the day that he made his last professional visit, "if it hadn't been for Mrs. Smith, you would have been snugly stowed away between four mahogany boards by this time, my friend."

"I know it," Mr. Marvell answered.

"Well," said Mrs. Hyde, when at last Patty returned home and hugged the twins within an inch of their lives, "I hope the poor, dear gentleman is better."

"Oh, he's all right now!" said Patty. "He's coming back to-morrow or the next day. Is the room all ready?"

"All ready," Mrs. Hyde answered.

Mr. Marvell returned the next day and once more took possession of his old quarters.

"Mrs. Hyde," said he, with a little embarrassment, when that lady came upstairs to inquire his wishes in regard to any early tea, "there's something I, perhaps, ought to mention to you."

"Indeed, sir!" said the wondering Mrs. Hyde. "What is that?"

"I'm going to be married!" announced the bachelor, with infinite sheepishness.

"Married, sir? You? Dear, dear! Then you'll be leaving me again, I shouldn't wonder."

"Not necessarily, Mrs. Hyde. I dare say you and my future wife will get along very comfortably together."

"Indeed, sir!"

"For I'm going to marry—Patty."

"Patty?" echoed Mrs. Hyde.

"Yes, Patty!"

"And how about the twins?" demanded the amazed matron.

"The twins, Mrs. Hyde, are the dearest little creatures in the world."

And, improbable as it may seem, Mr. Marvell really looked as if he believed what he said!

It was all true. He did marry Patty—and he was proud of his pretty, energetic little wife, and still more proud, strange to say, of the twins!

"I wouldn't believe it unless I'd ha' seen it with my own eyes," said Mrs. Hyde. "He as never could endure children afore! But I'm as pleased as Punch, for Patty's sake!"

And Patty and her middle-aged husband were serenely happy together.

NEWSBOYS OF MANILA.

Clever Little Rascals Who Are Quick to Adopt American Ways.

Manila now has the newsboy, for the first time in her history. They are a cosmopolitan lot—Filipinos, Chinese, Japs, Hindoos and representatives of races from all the islands—but quite like the newsboy wherever found. "These urchins are rapidly picking up and acquiring an English phraseology which is surprising," says Freedom, an American newspaper published at the island capital, "but an equal amount of curiosity is aroused in the American when he suddenly hears such tunes sung and whistled as 'Hot Time in the Old Town To-night,' 'After the Ball,' and all the other popular and unique airs of the Americano, and then sees a little Filipino youngster (with a bundle of papers under his arms) do it all.

"We are amused and laughed at the ragged, yes, here the almost naked, newsboy, but their training will be valuable to most of them, and it will no doubt add to them the experience and training which is the foundation of all public and business affairs, and they will be the better for the work they are doing. We are within sight and earshot of the occurrences and events that are making history for the nation, but often the newsboy making haste up the street with his papers gives us the first intimation of such notable happenings and events as 'Malabon has fallen,' 'Malolos has been taken,' 'All about the Americanos at Pasig.'

"Our pet, Manuel de Lalinde, a young Spanish lad of fourteen years, whose father was killed in the war, supports his mother, four sisters and one brother by his earnings as a newsboy and by doing office work at odd hours. His earnings have averaged $20 gold per week, which equals $40 in Mexican money."

Senator Pasco Always Paired.

The defeat of Senator Pasco, of Florida, will remove from the Senate a member with a unique record. Senator Pasco has been in Congress for twelve years, and during that time his record shows that he never voted directly on any question. He has had a chronic pair ever since he took his seat. The reason for this is that Senator Pasco has charge of the pairs on the Democratic side, and it was his duty to see that all the Democrats absent were properly paired. To do this he was almost always obliged to pair himself, not on account of the absence of a Democrat, but out of courtesy to the Republicans.

Whenever a Republican was absent and demanded a pair on the Democratic side, Senator Pasco had to furnish it. It became a standing rule in the Senate when the roll was called and Senator Pasco's name reached for the little Senator from Florida to rise in his seat and say: "Mr. President, I am paired with the Senator from ——. If he were present he would vote yea and I would vote nay," the Florida Senator, of course, varying the last part of his remarks according to the question. It would have given the tally clerk heart failure if Senator Pasco had ever cast a direct vote.

FARM TOPICS

Killing a Weed.

It does not pay to make any false motion in hoeing, especially if killing weeds is the object. Above all do not either cut off the leaves of a weed or allow others to do so before uprooting it if you want to kill it. We had a hired man once who persisted in spite of all we could tell him in striking twice with his hoe to destroy a weed. With his first blow he struck the weed, just as the surface of the ground, cutting off all the top. Then he struck deeper and turned up the root. Invariably if a rain or cloudy weather came that weed grew. It was simply transplanted under the best conditions for growing, much root and little top. We let the man go after a few days' trial to reform him, but without effect. He was too stupid to know how to handle a hoe.—American Cultivator.

How to Dress Chickens.

The appearance of fowls after reaching market has much to do with the price they will bring.

Good specimens are very often spoiled in dressing, while poor specimens may often be made far more attractive by proper care.

Fowls should be left without food for twelve hours before killing, so that crop may be entirely empty.

Suspend each one by the feet, and with sharp-pointed knife cut a deep gash in roof of mouth at base of brain.

Plucking should begin at once, all the large feathers being removed by the time fowl is dead.

The pin feathers can then be easily removed. Do not remove crop or intestines. Carefully wash the mouth and remove all blood clots. Do not singe, and by all means do not tear the skin. Let them hang in a cool place until the animal heat is out; then pack in layers in box or barrel, if intended for shipment.

If a great number are be dressed the feathers should be saved, as they will bring from five cents to seven cents a pound when dry picked.—Farm and Home.

Disposition of Stock.

When hungry stock are set into a field they usually make the most of what falls to them, but if they are only half-hungry the desire to roam over the pasture is strong. In a herd or flock the grazing behavior of the bunch as a whole is influenced a good deal by the peculiarities of the older and more masterful members. Should these leaders be of a discontented turn, they are apt to infect their neighbors and to keep the group on the move. A quiet, easy-going disposition on the part of the "elders" has a soothing and settling effect. But flocks and herds take strange fits at times. They are unaccountably restless, even on a clean and pleasant range of pasture. They keep moving, for no apparent purpose, and refuse to settle down. Matters are at the best when the stock fail to graze of their own accord. On a hillside or moor a flock of sheep or a herd of Highland cattle seems to be perfectly contented with the fare at command. One fears to disturb the group, knowing full well that once a spell of peace is broken there cannot be rest for hours on end. In spite of long domestication, our farm animals of the hardier varieties are never so happy as when they discover suitable feeding grounds for themselves. Once again they are the creatures of very ancient custom, and have vague glimpses of freedom.—London Live Stock Journal.

Reducing the Scab of Potatoes.

Scabby potatoes seem to be becoming more and more prevalent year by year, and it is evident that farmers must exercise all the wits they possess if they keep clear of them. While I do not dispute the fact that this malady is caused by microbes, and may be checked by the submerging the seed in solutions which destroy them, I find that if the crop be planted so the growth of tubers will come either before or after the hottest summer weather, they largely escape the effects of scab. By planting in this latitude (central Pennsylvania) as late as June 25 or July 4, the vines remain green and healthy until frost, and perfectly clean tubers invariably result.

It is hardly practicable to grow all our potatoes as late as this, but here is an idea which may be acted upon by the farmers of this country to great advantage. Healthy seed planted on ground not affected will develop but little scab in one year. Here is a way to get the healthy seed. Let every farmer grow as late in the season as possible enough tubers for his seed stock the next spring. Carefully save and plant only such seed and this troublesome disease will become less and less prevalent.

To keep seed potatoes in condition for planting as late as July, it is necessary to spread them thinly on the floor of some dry, light room. The sprouts will then be short, thick and stocky, and not break off if carefully handled in planting. A little farther south two crops are grown each season, and the second is saved for early planting the next spring. To do this it is necessary to dig the tubers, and let them lie on the ground fully exposed to sun and air for a week or more. This seasons them and puts them in condition to grow at once when planted, which they would not do without this seasoning process. I believe this idea if carried out by every Northern farmer would be worth millions of dollars to this country. Will you not experiment a little along this line and see how much it may benefit you?—J. F. Tillinghast, in American Agriculturist.

An Elephant's Memory.

I had an elephant once which I taught all it knew in about six weeks, and which could do more tricks than any animal with which I ever had to deal, says Carl Hagenbach, the great animal trainer. Immediately after its training was finished it left me to go to South Africa, and for many months it led the ordinary, peaceful and uneventful life of the ordinary humdrum elephant of the traveling menagerie. But at a word from its old trainer, who had followed in another ship, it went through its performance as though there had not been a single day's break.

Queer Business Combinations.

Some Chicago men carry on at the same time two or more different lines of business. Sometimes these combinations are laughable. Over the door of a store in Wells street is a sign which announces "Wholesale Popcorn and School of Magic." In the window of an office in Madison street is an announcement that within are to be had "Books on Love and Poultry Raising." A South Side humorist has a placard in his basement window which reads: "Lunches Put Up and Carpets Put Down."—Detroit Free Press.

NO NEW CASES AND NO DEATHS.

The Yellow Fever Situation Regarded as Decidedly More Hopeful.

Richmond, Va., Special.—A special to the Dispatch from Newport News, makes an encouraging report as to the situation in the yellow fever district. Cheerful 'phone messages have been received during the day and Colonel Woodfin's last statement Thursday night was in iteration of the one he sent out in the morning, it being: "No new cases and no deaths." The citizens' shot gun quarantine is maintained at Newport News, however, and no one can pass the lines. Colonel Woodfin is quoted as criticising the statements sent out from Washington about what the national authorities are doing at he Home. He says they are managing the matter 200 miles away, and the real credit is due the staff of the Home and the trained nurses.

Surgeons Van Esdorff and Korb, of the Marine Hospital Service, arrived at Hampton Thursday. Dr. Korb handled the yellow fever situation at Key West. He made a tour of inspection of the town Thursday afternoon, and expressed the opinion that the situation was well in hand. He said he saw no reason why the people of Hampton or Phoebus should fear a spread of the fever. At a meeting of the Business Men's Association, at Hampton, Mr. White, of the Marine Hospital Service, made a statement which was also most encouraging.

The action of the board of health of Newport News in establishing the quarantine, met with hearty approval among the leading citizens and business men of the city, who claimed and were upheld by the board, that the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth had not taken proper steps to protect themselves against the infected district.

Ships Landed High And Dry.

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—The first train since Monday from Carrabelle, through the storm-stricken Gulf coast section, reached here Thursday afternoon, the passengers having been transferred twice from a flat car from Carrabelle to a lever car between Cow Creek and the Ochlockonee river, then to the relief train for Tallahassee. The train crew and passengers agree in stating that reports sent out of the destruction wrought by the storm have been extremely moderate. Carrabelle is literally wiped from the map. Her docks and wharves, containing 400,000 feet of lumber, and 50,000 barrels of rosin, were quickly swept away. Thirteen of the large lumber vessels in the bay were swept ashore, and are now lying well upon dry land. These vessels contained several million feet of lumber. Their names cannot now be ascertained.

Brought Home Dead.

San Francisco, Cal., Special.—Col. Hawkins, of the Pennsylvania Regiment, died on July 18th, on board the transport Senator, en route to this city with his regiment from Manila. His death occurred two days after the transport sailed from Yokohama. Appoplexy is said to have been the cause of his death. The remains were embalmd on board the ship and brought here for shipment to Pennsylvania.

John Kelly Dead.

New York, Special.—John Kelly, the Tammany leader and sporting man, better known as "Smiling John" Kelly, died Thursday, aged 55. He is said to have been Richard Croker's closest friend, and he had a wide acquaintance among turfmen, having owned and raced many fine horses.

Lynched in Alabama.

Georgiana, Ala., Special.—Solomon Jones, a negro, was hanged by a mob near Forest, this county, for attempting to assault a young white woman.

More Dynamite in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Special.—The withdrawal of several companies of troops was followed by another dynamiting outrage, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The explosion occurred under a Jennings avenue car, on which there were six passengers. It smashed the flange of one of the wheels and splintered the running board at he side. The passengers were badly frightned, but none was injured, and the car proceeded on its way to the end of the run.

For An Army of 40,000.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It appears probable from developments during the past two days in the War Department, that Secretary Root has in contemplation an army of quite 40,000 men for the Philippines. While Mr. Root has been at the head of the Department only a brief time, he has been making diligent inquiry among the bureau chiefs regarding supplies and equipments, and the trend of his questioning has been in the direction of an increase in the available force in the Eastern archipelago. The belief is growing in army circles that Secretary Root has in mind a plan practically matured to make General Otis' available force at least 40,000 men.

Tenth Pennsylvania Lands.

San Francisco, Cal., Special.—The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers landed from the transport Senator Thursday, and escorted by the Nebraska troops, marched to the Presidio, where they will camp until mustered out. The reception accorded the soldiers from the Keystone State was similar to that given the Oregon, Nebraska and Utah boys, who had preceded them home. General Shafter reviewed the parade.

Yellow Fever in Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, By Cable.—Two new cases of yellow fever were officially reported Thursday. There was one death from the disease. Colonel Moale is expected here Saturday to begin the payment of the Cuban soldiery in this city. No impatience has been displayed thus far over the necessary delay. The beneficial effects of the payments already made at Guantanamo is shown by the general purchasing of farming implements and clothing. Nearly 8,000 soldiers will be paid here.

The Panama Canal.

An article in El Porvenir, a Carthagena journal, on the position of the Colombian government in relation to the Panama canal clearly demonstrates the right of the Colombian republic in the matter, and claims that the ownership, and consequently the direction, of the canal will revert to Colombia, and that Colombia will offer the whole to the United States. This article has created a profound sensation in Central America, and is likely to be the subject of much lively comment in France.

WESTERN MEN

Make the Best Sailors in the Best Navy —The American.

The brilliant record men in the navy in the recent war has set the authorities to thinking, with the result that a brisk effort is to be made to turn some hundreds of the western farmers into sailors for Uncle Sam. The Hartford, the famous old man-of-war now serving as a recruiting ship, is now at Mare, Cal., and as soon as possible will be fitted up for a long cruise. Recruiting officers are to be sent out all through the western states, setting forth in terms as alluring as may be the unparalleled felicity of three years on the briny deep with Dewey as your lord, with the chances that more of the sturdy young sons of the plains will come forward than can at present be accommodated. Captain Henry Hawley, who has been assigned to the Hartford, speaks enthusiastically of the abilities of the boys he is to get. "We intend to make the cruise of the Hartford as attractive as possible, and we will do everything to make the service of the landsmen pleasing. We will have a good band of music on board; will stop at the most interesting ports en route, and in other ways do what we can to induce the western boys to adopt the service as their profession. We tried this scheme once before, and with very gratifying results. I have been informed by commanders who have had recruits on board from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and other western states that they made the most temperate and intelligent lot of sailors ever shipped by them. They are well-behaved, quiet and orderly, and what they lack in seafaring knowledge they make up in zeal and industry. When we only had to supply 12,000 men for our ships we found it difficult to get good sailors, but now that the force has been increased to 17,500 our troubles have grown in proportion. I have a hankering for western men, and hope to corral a lot of them before I am through."

In a letter to an Ottawa county (Kansas) paper one of the members of Gen. MacArthur's brigade writes from Manila: "Night before last I was on picket duty all night, and yesterday morning I found that the nigger picket was within a hundred yards of me. After a little talk we both laid down our guns and met between the lines and had a little visit. He said the people in their army did not want to fight us, but they had to or their officers would kill them. He also said that he had not had a bite to eat for three days. I gave him what hardtack I had with me, and it did me more good to see him eat it than if I had eaten it myself. When we parted we shook hands, and he cried like a baby."

To Be Trusted.

"Don't you think the American masses can be trusted to think out problems for themselves and arrive at sensible conclusions?" "There can't be any doubt of it," said the officeholder, "so far as the American masses in my own locality are concerned. They have been voting for me for years."—Washington Star.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

His Real Reason.

"Am I to understand that you introduced this ordinance because you are of the opinion the question ought to be settled?" asked the railway official. "That was the way I put it," replied the alderman, "but I really introduced it because I thought it was about time for a settlement."—Indianapolis Journal.

This Man Knows.

I have used Dr. King's Blood and Liver Pills in my family and with my tenants. I am sixty-nine, and have raised nine sons twenty-one years old, and four daughters, and have used all the leading liver medicines, but find King's to be the best of all.
July 6, 1898. REUBEN F. CHRISTENBURG.
25c. sold by all dealers.
Wholesale by BURWELL & DUNN CO., Charlotte, N. C.

—Dreyfus spends his time at Rennes in working out mathematical problems.

Mr. Henry Watterson Is Editor

of the Louisville Courier Journal. Mr. W. N. Holdeman is President of the Courier Journal Co. He says: "For 30 years I have used Wintersmith's Chill Cure in my family. I do not believe it has an equal in curing chills and fever and every kind of malaria. Address ARTHUR PETER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

—The electric fans whizz and the soda founts fizz.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

—The "is-it-hot-enough-for-you?" fiend is adding to the heat.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

—Summer colds are popular in their unpopularity.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

—The late Lloyd Tevis, of San Francisco, Cal., left a fortune of $15,000,000.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

—A stump speech—"Arter youse, Chimmie, on dat cigarette."

"Honor is Purchased by Deeds We Do."

Deeds, not words, count in battles of peace as well as in war. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. It has won many remarkable victories over the arch enemy of mankind—impure blood. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Tattooing and Snake Bite.

While scientific minds are discussing the anti-toxin serum treatment of disease as if it were a new thing, the people of ancient Burmah are calling attention to the fact that for centuries the material they have used in the common custom of tattooing has been an efficient anti-toxin for snake bites. The tattooed Burmese regard the bites of poisonous snakes as harmless. This, at least, is the statement of a gentleman from Burmah, who brings testimony to bear in corroboration of his singular statement.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It Prevents and It Cures Baldness

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

COSTLY DOLL HOUSES.

One in Germany Valued at Over $12,000.

Just think of a doll's house costing over $12,000. One like that was made at Utrecht, in Germany, a long time ago, for a little granddaughter of Peter the Great, the ruler of Russia. It is of gold and ivory and fine jewels and other costly materials. The reception rooms are hung with brocade, the stairs carpeted, the doors open and shut, and the bedrooms are beautifully furnished. For a little New York girl a doll's house was not long ago made which cost several thousand dollars. Great artists were paid to paint the tiny pictures on the walls and to decorate the ceilings of the best rooms, and the chief upholsterers were employed to make the furniture. The house is two-storied and contains nine rooms and a hall. But here is a secret: While these homes for dolly are wonderful, the little girls who play with them are not half so happy as some bright-eyed little ones I know who have only a dolly's house made out of a cracker box. It's all in being contented and loving dolly and what is hers.

The names of some of the Oklahoma newspapers show a high range of originality. In the published list is the Shawnee Daily Dinner Bell. The Rustler is a favorite name, and there are several papers so called in different parts of the territory, although in the cattle trade it has a dreadful significance. The Sunbeam is also popular as a name for newspapers, and there are several down here. The Kingfisher Kicker is an influential Populist organ, and its rival is the Pottawatomie County Plain People.—Correspondence Chicago Record.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

—You may pay for your telegram in advance, but it goes on tick nevertheless.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

She Asked Him to "Go Away."

She was a dear old lady, and she was spending the summer in a quaint old seaport town of New England, says the New York Times. One morning every one had gone out, leaving her alone in the house. It was not long after that she heard a noise in an adjoining room, and, going to investigate, she saw a man ransacking a bureau drawer. What most women would have done, if they had not been frightened into immovability or into giving a scream at the awful realization that there was a burglar in the house, would have been to hurry away and hide until the dreadful man was gone. But that was not what this woman did. She stepped immediately up to him and said: "I am all alone in this house and I want you to go right away." The strangest part of the story seems to be that the man did go. He had already taken some things, and those he kept, but he did not wait to look for others. It was not conscience that drove him away, as he kept what he had, and it could hardly have been fear. It is a standing conundrum in that family why that burglar went away, and no good reason seems to be found unless it was politeness, and he did not like to refuse a lady's request.

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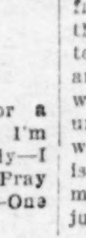
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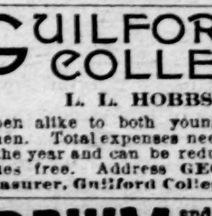
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